

BRIBES FOR FALSE TESTIMONY, CHARGE FRANK'S LAWYERS

Woman Alleges That \$1,000
Was Promised to Her to
Lie on Stand.

FOUR OTHER AFFIDAVITS

Bias and Suppression of Evi-
dence Alleged Against
Prosecutor.

ACCUSED MAKES DENIALS

Gives Out Statement With Ques-
tions to Prove He Could
Not Be Guilty.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 14.—The sworn statement of Mrs. Hattie Miller, a young Atlanta woman, that A. S. Colyar had in the interest of Leo M. Frank's prosecution made her an offer of \$1,000 to swear to an infamous story on the witness stand has been given out by the convicted man's counsel.

Mrs. Miller swears she flatly refused the offer, commanding Colyar to leave her home. The affidavit, which is in possession of Frank's defense, is considered perhaps one of the strongest arguments to be presented in the application for a new trial before Judge Ben Hill next month.

Four other affidavits were revealed by Frank's attorneys to-day. One is by Miss Nellie Wood, an ex-employee of the National Pencil plant, who swears that Solicitor Hugh Dorsey once admitted to her that he had been misled by the detectives in regard to her testimony.

She also accuses Detective Bass Rosser, Norris and Channing of seeking to "frame up" scandalous testimony for her to introduce against Frank on the witness stand. She says that on one occasion she was fairly surrounded by detectives, who drove to coerce her into agreeing to tell this story of her "concoction."

Dorsey's Believe Her Sister.

Another affidavit is from Miss Lillie Mae Pettis, sister-in-law of Nellie Pettis, the latter of whom testified at the coroner's inquest that Leo Frank had made improper advances to her. Lillie Pettis asserts that she does not believe her sister's story and that Detective Bass Rosser endeavored before the trial of Frank to get her to swear to a similar story against the factory superintendent, which she refused to do.

The important feature of her affidavit, however, is an alleged advance made by Jim Conley, the convicted negro accomplice. She swears that at one time in the pencil factory Conley approached her, saying:

"Miss Lillie, you sure is a pretty gal, and I wish I was a white man."

She also says that she and a number of other girls, while coming down the hallway one day, were accosted by the negro, who said:

"Are you gals going to quit the factory?"

He received the reply that they were not.

"I am sure glad," she says she answered, "because I'm going to give all of you a Christmas present."

Mrs. Hattie Miller's testimony is by far the most sensational yet disclosed by the defense. She swears that A. S. Colyar went to her home in June, 1913, told her he was a lawyer and said he was trying to work up evidence against Frank, asking her if she did not at one time work in the pencil factory.

Upon her reply that she had been employed by Frank she swears he made a proposition to her to swear that Frank had been intimate with her.

Colyar Offered Her \$1,000.

"Colyar then made me an offer of \$1,000 to tell such a story," she swears in her affidavit, which continues:

"Dependent became insulted and indignant at Colyar's offer and promptly told him to leave her house. When Colyar saw that she was angered he told her not to get mad, as he was only making her a fair business proposition. He further added that 'we want you to swear that Mr. Frank made improper advances to you in his office, even if it is not true.'"

He again said that 'we will give you \$1,000 for such an affidavit, delivered on the witness stand.' Dependent again told him that under no circumstances would she swear to a lie for him or for any one else for any amount of money.

Then Colyar asked if she would not swear that Mr. Frank had at least attempted to become familiar with her, and dependent told him that under no circumstances would she swear to a lie for him.

Just before Colyar left her house he asked her not to tell any one he had been to see her, but dependent did not promise him not to tell it.

Miss Nellie Wood, formerly employed in Frank's factory, says in her affidavit that detectives endeavored to make her admit that Mr. Frank had while talking to her in his office grabbed her and attempted acts of violence or persuasion. These insinuations she promptly denied, she alleges. When these questions were being asked her they were asked in a confusing manner by reason of the fact that she was actually surrounded by detectives and that first one then another would ask her questions and dependent cannot recall just how the questions were made by the detectives to get her on record and have her make statements that were not true, the affidavit says.

Miss Wood said she explained to Solicitor Dorsey that none of the insinuations that he told her he understood had come from dependent were true. Mr. Dorsey said to her she alleged: "Well, I have been misled and did not understand the situation."

At the same time Mr. Dorsey explained, "continue the affidavit," dependent that it was a great disappointment to him from the standpoint of a witness. The dependent explained to Mr. Dorsey that it was impossible for her to go on the witness stand and swear to anything against Mr. Frank.

"Dependent says that at no time could she interpret the actions of Mr. Frank as coming from the shoulder, which he did during conversations with her, as familiarity of an obnoxious kind, and now believes, as she has always believed, that Mr. Frank was a perfect gentleman and did not intend to convey to her the impression that he was trying to become too intimate with her at any time."

Frank Puts Some Questions.

Frank answered some questions recently regarding the case and he gave out tonight a list of questions he asserted the public ought to answer before convicting him of Mary Phagan's murder. Frank's statement follows:

"I have answered a number of questions put to me in reference to various points in my case. I now wish in turn to put the following questions, to be answered by the public, all of which are based upon undisputed facts, admitted by the prosecution to be the truth."

"First, if, as the prosecution contends, a man had strangled a young girl to death in ten minutes past 12, it is likely that when the murder was discovered he would come forward, without hesitation, freely and voluntarily, and state that he had seen and talked with her a few moments previous, when there was no witness to the conversation and there was probably no way for it to be known, unless he revealed it himself?"

"Second, when the police discovered and first examined Mary Phagan's body dirt and clinders were so ground into her face that they could not tell whether she was a white girl or a negro. They had to lift her dress and examine her skin to decide. Dobbs described her face as having been punctured by the clinders."

"There were no clinders in the metal room, but there was a big bank of them in the basement. Conley said her body was carried every step of the way from the metal room, where he says he picked her up, to the point in the basement where he finally deposited her."

"Question—How did the dirt and clinders get ground into her face, arms and hands?"

Leo M. Frank, formerly of Brooklyn, was indicted on May 23, 1913, for the murder of fourteen-year-old Mary Phagan on April 26, 1913. He was the superintendent of the National Pencil factory, in which the girl was an employee.

It was the theory of the police that the girl resented an improper proposal and was struck and in falling her neck was broken, after which her assailant tied a cord around her neck and took her to the basement of the factory.

Frank's trial began on July 28. He was found guilty on August 25 after the longest trial in Georgia's criminal history. He was sentenced on the following day to be hanged on October 10. On November 13 a new trial was refused and the upper courts denied his appeal on February 17, 1914. Frank was sentenced on March 7 to be hanged on his birthday anniversary, April 17.

Frank was convicted mainly on the testimony of Jim Conley, a negro, who after telling many tales confessed that at Frank's dictation he wrote two notes that a long, tall negro was responsible for the tragedy.

Frank and his friends insisted that he was the victim of a conspiracy and Burns detectives were employed to ferret out evidence in support of this claim on which to base an application for a new trial.

Affidavits obtained by Frank's attorneys charge that bribes were offered to persons to testify against the accused man.

Frank gave out a statement yesterday saying among other things that the trial judge doubted his guilt and that the negro's story was full of inconsistencies.

based upon undisputed facts, admitted by the prosecution to be the truth.

"First, if, as the prosecution contends, a man had strangled a young girl to death in ten minutes past 12, it is likely that when the murder was discovered he would come forward, without hesitation, freely and voluntarily, and state that he had seen and talked with her a few moments previous, when there was no witness to the conversation and there was probably no way for it to be known, unless he revealed it himself?"

"Second, when the police discovered and first examined Mary Phagan's body dirt and clinders were so ground into her face that they could not tell whether she was a white girl or a negro. They had to lift her dress and examine her skin to decide. Dobbs described her face as having been punctured by the clinders."

"There were no clinders in the metal room, but there was a big bank of them in the basement. Conley said her body was carried every step of the way from the metal room, where he says he picked her up, to the point in the basement where he finally deposited her."

"Question—How did the dirt and clinders get ground into her face, arms and hands?"

No Blood Found on Floor.

"3. No blood was found on the floor of the metal room at the point where Conley says he found Mary Phagan lying on her back. Wounds bled most freely when they are fresh and blood flows most freely when it is thin and warm. There was a deep cut in the back of her head. He says the alleged blood spot by the dress in the room was made when he dropped her. Question—Why was there no blood on the floor where he first found her?"

"Fourth, if a white man had committed a horrible crime and confessed his secret to the keeping of an ignorant negro, is it likely that he would then disappoint and anger the negro by giving him \$20 in cash and then taking it away from him?"

"Fifth, Conley made successive false affidavits and explained their successive contradictions by saying that he did not want to 'give me away entirely all at once.'"

"Question, if Conley's statement that I dictated the notes to him on Friday had been the truth, did it not give me away?"

McClure Did Not Know Frank.

Mr. Dorsey, who is vice-president of the McClure Company, left the meeting with C. W. McClure some time after 2 o'clock. The Frank defense will contend, it is said, that the Solicitor-General then saw Frank in the street, and that some action on the part of the man who was later to go under the solicitor's fire then aroused Mr. Dorsey's suspicions.

The solicitor was so suspicious, it is alleged, that he later called Mr. McClure on the telephone to ask if he too did not think Frank acted queerly. This, however, was denied by Mr. McClure.

U. S. A. VERSUS PORK AND BEANS

Soups Also Defendant in Suit Filed by Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—A suit filed in the United States District Court here yesterday is entitled "The United States of America, libellant, versus 3,000 cases of assorted soups, pork and beans, defendant."

The goods were received last month from Camden, N. J., and the Government contends that they were decomposed and adulterated matter.

would make an affidavit as to what he saw Frank do on the street if requested by the defense, and he replied:

"I can't cross bridges until I get to them."

Although the counsel for Frank, Luther Z. Rosser and Reuben R. Arnold, refuse to discuss the matter it is generally considered probable that they will attempt to put the solicitor under oath to try to obtain the admission that he saw Frank and that Frank on the day of the tragedy aroused his suspicions.

This would be in keeping with the charge that the defense will make in the extraordinary motion for a new trial—that Mr. Dorsey became convinced of the guilt of the defendant before many of the facts in the case became known and that he discarded all testimony that did not fit in with his theory of the murder.

The defense is expected to charge that the solicitor's knowledge that Frank was in the street at that time accounts for his not using the testimony of Mrs. J. B. Simmons of Birmingham, who swore she heard screams at the factory between 2 and 3 o'clock on the day of the tragedy. When informed that the solicitor is said to have seen him on the day of the tragedy Frank asserted that if Mr. Dorsey did see him he could think of no action on his part which could have aroused suspicions.

Frank Denies Suspicious Actions.

"When I was in Whitehall near Hunter street," Frank says, "I had two things on my mind. One was to walk by Jacob's pharmacy so as to buy some cigars and the other was to get to the factory. I did both things, but do not remember turning suddenly after I had started in one direction or any other action which might be construed as suspicious. I might have been jostled in the crowd, however."

At that time, Frank says, he did not know the Solicitor-General by sight.

Frank in his cell replied to-day to a statement attributed to Newport Lanford, chief of detectives, that he would not believe any new statement William J. Burns or any one else might get out of the negro, Jim Conley, at this time.

In this connection Frank said:

"When first arrested Conley denied that he could write. Chief Lanford now admits that he lied on this point."

"On May 13 Conley made an affidavit which the chief now says is a lie. On May 24 Conley made another statement which is an admitted lie. On May 28 he made still another affidavit which the detective admits contained many lies. On May 29 he again made a statement which the detective says contains quite a few lies."

"After that under the tender tutelage of the detectives Conley evolved another statement which he told on the stand and is vouched for by the State as the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

Lanford says he knows this is the truth. Now he is quoted as saying that any new statement the negro may make will be a lie. The question is how does he know?"

BANDITS ROB CHICAGO STORE.

Get \$15,000 in Cash From Big Mail Order Firm.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Six young bandits, armed and masked, robbed the Hartman Furniture Company, a big mail order firm, of \$15,000 in cash this morning. They held up the watchmen at the point of revolvers and calmly broke open a safe containing yesterday's receipts and the weekly payroll money.

The robbers left money orders and negotiable securities to the value of \$40,000 scattered about the place.

U. S. A. VERSUS PORK AND BEANS

Soups Also Defendant in Suit Filed by Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—A suit filed in the United States District Court here yesterday is entitled "The United States of America, libellant, versus 3,000 cases of assorted soups, pork and beans, defendant."

The goods were received last month from Camden, N. J., and the Government contends that they were decomposed and adulterated matter.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street

5th Avenue

Announcement

Commencing Monday, March the 16th

An Exhibition in the Dressmaking Department of

A comprehensive collection of Parisian Model Gowns, representing the following Couturiers:—Premet, Callot, Doucet, Cheruit, Georgette, Laborde, Cuet, Agnes, Weeks, Bouriche, Rondeau, Bulloz, Bernard, Poiret, Beer, Paquin, and Bradley of London

Also in the Cloak and Suit Departments Will Be Held

An Important Sale of Reproductions

Wraps & Coats

Dressy Wraps,—copies of Mardel Robert Cheruit and Jenny. Made in beautiful Changeable Taffeta. Moire Embroidered Taffeta or Chiffon 45.00, 68.00 to 145.00 Prices of Original models . . . 95.00 to 295.00

Smart Afternoon Wraps,—copies of Premet, Bernard and Robert. Made in Moire and Novelty Materials. 35.00, 59.50 to 75.00 Prices of Original Models . . . 95.00 to 175.00

Limousine Coats,—copies of Premet, Bernard and Bradley. Made in Exclusive Materials, with Roman and Martine colorings. 39.50, 59.50 to 65.00 Prices of Original Models . . . 110.00 to 145.00

Gowns & Suits

Smart Afternoon Dresses, copies of models from the leading Couturiers, in the newest materials and exclusive combinations. Numerous models. . . . 45.00, 65.00 to 155.00 Prices of Original Models . . . 168.00 to 275.00

Handsome Tailleur Suits of Moire, Faille, Moire Taffeta, Bengaline, Chiffon Taffeta, Barthea Cloth, Silk and Serge Combinations. Copies of the later Foreign models. 47.50, 65.00 to 148.00

Prices of Original Models . . . 148.00 to 225.00 Evening Gowns in Handsome Materials,—exclusive copies of the newest Parisian models. 55.00, 79.50 to 185.00 Prices of Original Models . . . 150.00 to 275.00

Imported Millinery Models

From Georgette, Reboux, Talbot, Madeleine, Varon, Lewis, Maria Guy, Camille Roger, Louison, Leontine and Marie Louise are displayed in the Millinery Show Rooms,—also Models from our own workrooms in the finest Imported Materials at Moderate Prices.

"MC CREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces

Complete assortments of the latest Novelties in Imported Silks and Satins from every European Fashion Center,—including the newest designs and colorings in Printed Striped Broche, Plaid and Pompadour Chiffon Taffeta, Moire Columbia, Georgette Crepe and Gold and Silver Gauzes,—identical in design and color with those used by the most exclusive Parisian Couturiers in this Season's models.

Commencing Monday, March the 16th

Fifty Thousand Yards of this Season's most desirable Silks

at Remarkably Low Prices

Changeable Chiffon Taffeta "Dansant,"—Superior Quality; in the latest color combinations including the new La Pompadour Dove Gray and Wheat shades. 36 inches wide. value 2.50, 1.50 yd.

Chiffon Taffeta Raye in the new Paquin and Awning stripes; in Navy Blue and White. 36 inches wide. value 2.50, 1.50 yd.

Colored Moire Velour Renaissance handsomely marked,—in a wide range of the newest Colors including Tango and Apricot, also White or Black. 24 inches wide. value 1.50, 95c yd.

DRESS GOODS

5,000 Yards newest Imported Wool Suitings including Black and White Shepherd Checks, Stripes, French and Tartan Plaids and Roman Stripe borders in large variety. value 1.75, 1.15 yd.

2,800 Yards Summer Dress Serge,—Superior Quality; Marine, Navy and Midnight Blue, also White or Black. value 1.75, 1.15 yd.

Black Iron Frame Grenadine. 40 inches wide. value 1.00, 50c yd.

LININGS

5,000 Yards of Yard-wide Chiffon Finish Lining Satin,—full range of the newest colors, also White or Black. value 85c, 58c yd.

Yard-wide Washable Silk Warp Lining. value 50c, 35c yd.

WASH DRESS GOODS

25,000 Yards Ramie Dress Linen in a choice assortment of the most fashionable colors; also White or Black. 36 inches wide. value 40c, 29c yd.

45 inches wide. value 65c, 48c yd.

Superior Quality French Ratine Suitings in the newest colors; also White or Black. 43 inches wide. value 85c, 65c yd.

45 inches wide. value 1.25, 85c yd.

5,000 Yards Imported Cotton Plaid Crepe in a complete line of colors; also White or Black. value 1.25, 65c yd.

10,000 Yards Imported Irish Dimity in the latest Floral designs. value 45c, 25c yd.

10,000 Yards Printed Voile and Seeded Crepe in a large variety of new Pompadour and Dresden designs. value 45c, 25c yd.

5,000 Yards White Poplin. 27 inches wide. value 35c, 25c yd.

5,000 Yards Imported Striped Cotton Crepe. value 1.00, 45c yd.

ADVANCE SPRING SALE "SOROSIS" FOOTWEAR

Commencing Monday, March 16th

Women's Boots, Oxford Ties, Pumps and Colonials.

3.75 pair. value 5.00 4.85 pair. value 6.00 to 7.00

A collection of extremely smart, new styles in addition to a large range of standard models. Made in Gunmetal, Patent Leather, Tan Russia Calf, Glazed Kidskin, Brown or Gray Suede and White Buckskin.



We want you to see this Baking Demonstration

For that reason it is being given at our centrally located GAS APPLIANCE DISPLAY ROOMS, No. 30 East 42d St., southwest corner of Madison Ave.

Not only is every housewife interested in good Baking, but so too is every proprietor of a Bakery, Restaurant or Hotel and the chef in every Club.

We have a baker at the above address who is using an oven that bakes 48 loaves of bread an hour. The oven uses less than 100 feet of gas during that time. The oven does all kinds of baking and under wholesome and hygienic conditions. We rent or sell these ovens.

Do not content yourself with watching the baking processes through the window. Go into the DISPLAY ROOMS and watch the baker at close range. Ask every question that you may consider necessary.

"The Right Way Is the Gas Way"

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President.